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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 502 asked by Mr. G. Sriramulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1934, page 28 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of East Godavari, dated the 26th September 1933, *No. B*-3-5185/33.

There were heavy floods in the Godavari thrice during the current year. On the third occasion the river rose as high as 13·9 feet above the crest of the anicut at Dowlaishweram. No damage has been caused to any public works or communications, but several villages situated within the flood-bank were inundated with the result that they had to be vacated on each occasion. One such village is Appanaramuni lanka in Razole taluk which consists of 400 houses and a population of 1,800. The whole of this village was submerged, the water in the streets rising to a depth of 3 to 6 feet on the morning of 18th September 1933. As almost all the houses were constructed with mud and as water was entering the houses, the Tahsildar, Razole, who visited the village on that day considered that it might prove dangerous to both human life and property if the village was not evacuated immediately. As the flood-bank was at considerable distance from the village, the Tahsildar engaged 15 boats for two days at Re. 1 per boat per day to enable the whole population to leave the place with their property. He did this at Government cost because the majority of the residents were poor and could not secure boats without the assistance of the local revenue officers.

Besides Appanaramuni lanka several villages in Cocanada, Razole, Rajahmundry and Amalapuram taluks were inundated with the result that some houses collapsed. There was however no loss of life. The Tahsildar, Cocanada, has submitted proposals for the grant of Rs. 12 to three inhabitants of Sila lanka, hamlet of Sila, and Rs. 40 to 18 inhabitants of Nilapalli and Georgepeta to enable them to rebuild their houses.

I, therefore, request that the Board may be pleased to sanction the amount of Rs. 82 required for the three cases mentioned above.

Another application for funds will be submitted if relief is found to be necessary in the case of other villages affected by the floods.

Copy of letter from the Collector of East Godavari, dated 26th October 1933, *No. B*-3-5185/33.

Owing to the recent storm and heavy rains, the Yeleru river in Peddapur taluk, the Thandava river in Tuni taluk, and several other hill streams in Polavaram and Pithapur taluks were in high floods with the result that several villages in Peddapur, Pithapur, Cocanada, Tuni and Polavaram taluks were inundated. The floods have caused considerable damage to the standing crops. It is too early to gauge the extent of the damage. It is reported that 14 houses of fishermen in Jaggarajupeta, hamlet of Vuppada village, in Pithapur taluk were washed away

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by the sea. There was however no loss of human life or cattle. In Peddapur and Cocanada taluks several villages were inundated by the floods in the Yelleru. Krishnavaram, a village in Peddapur taluk, was the worst affected. Many houses fell down as a result of submersion and it is reported that one woman was drowned, while attempting to save her belongings. In Pithapur taluk several villages were submerged by the floods in the hill streams and it is reported that a human corpse was washed ashore in one of the hill streams in the limits of Pithapur village. In Tuni taluk, the Thandava river rose very high and the Deputy Tahsildar had to safeguard the cash, stamps, etc., in the Sub-Treasury by securing them on the record racks in his office. The floods have since subsided and the cash, stamps, etc., have been removed to the strong room.

2. The floods though severe have not caused much damage to public works and means of communication. Several houses in the affected villages have fallen down and steps are being taken to relieve immediate distress. I am awaiting further reports from the subordinate officers and will submit proposals for relief in needy cases.

Copy of letter from the Collector of East Godavari, dated 3rd November 1933, *No. B*-3-5185/33.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur, has submitted proposals for the grant of relief to the flood-affected people in certain villages in Pithapur taluk as shown below:—

	RS.	
	77	to 12 house-holders in Jaggarajupeta, hamlet of Uppada.
	44	to 14 house-holders in Isukapalli.
	33	to 7 house-holders in Madhavapuram.
	125	to 29 house-holders in Kolanka.
Total ...	279	

In the first of the above cases the houses were washed away by the sea and in the remaining cases the damage was caused by floods in the hill streams.

2. No proposals for relief have so far been received from the Revenue Divisional Officers in respect of Tuni, Peddapur, Polavaram and Cocanada taluks. They have been requested to expedite them, if any.

3. In G.O. Ms. No. 1751, dated 2nd October 1933, Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 82 for relief of distress caused by the floods in the Godavari river in certain villages in Razole and Cocanada taluks. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, has submitted further proposals for the grant of Rs. 121 as shown below for relief of distress caused by the floods in the Godavari in certain villages in Cocanada taluk:—

Rupees 11 to three house-holders of Georgepeta.
Rupees 110 to 32 Adi-Andhra house-holders of Pillanka.

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4. Further the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bhadrachalam, and the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, engaged two launches for Rs. 25 to enable the inhabitants of Yatapaka and Kollugudem in Bhadrachalam taluk to leave their respective villages with their property as the river rose so high as to threaten a collapse of the houses. The amount has still to be paid.

5. The total of all the above items comes up to Rs. 425. But in all likelihood something more may be required for relief being given to other afflicted persons. I therefore request that Government may be addressed to place at my disposal Rs. 500 for grant of relief. If more funds are required, I will submit another application.

6. I will submit a detailed report about the floods on the receipt of final reports from the Revenue Divisional Officers.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 508 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1934, page 31 supra.]

(i)

G.O. Ms. No. 3402, L. & M., dated 23rd August 1933.

READ—the following papers:—

Petition from certain Member, Salem District Board, dated 4th July 1933.

Memorandum to the President, District Board, Salem, No. 27067 A-1 A-2, dated 25th July 1933.

From the President, District Board, Salem, No. 3724/33/A-6, dated 6th August 1933.

Order—Ms. No. 3402, *L. & M., dated 23rd August* 1933.

Recorded.

2. The Government have satisfied themselves after a scrutiny of the minutes book that there is no truth in the allegation that the typed copy of the proceedings of 28th February 1933 was pasted over the original record of proceedings made by the President, District Board, Salem, at the meeting. They do not propose to pursue the matter.

3. The President is informed that if it is not possible to record the minutes of proceedings in the minutes book at the meeting he should note down the proceedings on loose sheets of paper or on a copy of the